

Crossfield Chronicle

VOLUME I — No. 24

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA — FRIDAY, JULY 16th, 1943



Dr. E. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

The Country Fair

The wisdom of continuing agricultural exhibitions in wartime cannot be questioned so long as proper emphasis is placed on agricultural marketing.

For several years, the exhibit of The North-West Line Elevators Association has been among the most popular features at B class fairs. We estimated that, in 1942, it attracted an attendance of 100,000, 50,000 persons. It has always combined useful information with attractive appearance, and this year is no exception.

For returning war has brought home to all the importance of agriculture in this war. Inefficiency in farm operations nor means not only loss to the farmer, but it actually hinders progress in defeating our enemies. This has been kept in mind in the planning of the exhibit.

Through the generous co-operation of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the exhibit includes a very interesting display concerned with war bugs. Special damage to damaged leather, figures on actual household control methods are included, and a new bulletin will be distributed.

The central part of the exhibit concerns the movement of food from the farm to the consumer, and one wing is devoted to emergency rations used in the army, navy and air force. Other features are seeds, soil erosion and sound marketing pictures.

We heartily welcome our readers at Sheep Current (nonsterile delegation), Calgary, Regina, Yorkton, Melfort, Lloydminster, Vermilion, Vegreville, Red Deer, North Battleford and Prince Albert.

**ARE YOU HAVING
FOOT TROUBLE?**

Blue Jay Corn, Bunion & Callous Pads 25c
Blue Jay Foot Powder 25c
Scholl's Plasters 25c — 35c
Nu-feet medicated insoles for foot aliments 25c
Olympene Liniment, very soothing 50c & \$1.00
Mersagel, for Athlete's Foot; per bottle 50c
Protex Arch and Ankle Supports; each \$1.00
Gives instant relief to tired aching feet.

**Edlund's
Drug Store**

Telephone 3 : Crossfield

**Everyone Asked to Buy
War Savings Stamps**

A campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps continues this month and concludes on July 31st. This particular campaign is to be devoted to the interests of the Canadian Corvette "Red Devil" for the purpose of getting depth charges for use in active service. "Stamp Out the U-Boat Menace!" These fighting words are a call to every Canadian woman and man to help smash this greatest menace to our hope of an early victory by buying more and more War Savings Stamps.

Every dollar invested in War Savings Stamps between now and July 31 is for one purpose and one purpose only — to provide Canada's Navy with more and more of our nation's strongest weapons against the U-Boats — depth charges!

Vigorous and enthusiastic support for the campaign is to be expected from every local unit, every organization, large and small, which has a place for War Savings Stamps, in every community in Canada. To help us to a high one, it can be attained only if we all put a special effort into promoting stamp sales. Your personal example and co-operation will be appreciated.

**Sheep Raisers Will Get
Bonus on 1943 Wool Clip**

The Alberta Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Men's Canadian Government, has agreed to a bonus on the 1943 wool clip which has been prepared in accordance with regulations. It is to be understood that the bonus will be paid to those who will be considered as establishing a precedent for the payment of a bonus in future years.

It is important that the registered warehouses indicate on their statements the condition of the clip as received from the grower, particularly those who carry on a large quantity of the work. The information to be given in addition to the regular information carried on the statements.

It is now considered time to grade the wool, complete returns, and to issue cheques covering the payment of the bonus. Therefore, it has been decided payment will be made to growers on or after November 15th.

**REDUCE NUMBER
LEVEL CROSSINGS**

Completion of certain road work this year will result in the elimination of a number of railway crossings, according to information which the Alberta Motor Association has received from the provincial public works department.

New road construction on the Jasper highway in the Minburn area will mean that two level crossings no longer will be necessary on that route.

Warning of the danger of level crossings which take their toll of lives or permanent injuries each year have been given by the Alberta Motor Association, the principles of safe driving at such crossings often are disregarded. Only a few months ago, a driver of a truck and a car running slant bang into a train that was standing at a crossing.

With the number being reduced each year, there still are hundreds of level crossings in the province. The great increase in wartime traffic on the railways again emphasizes the need of extra care at such crossings if the accident toll is not to be increased this year.

FOR SALE — Fall Rye. Apply to ED. MICHAEL Phone R1309, Crossfield

**May Include Crossfield
School in Calgary Division**

A delegation of the Crossfield school board journeyed to Calgary to attend a meeting of the Calgary School Division with the possibility of the Crossfield school entering the Calgary School Division.

In presenting the position of the Crossfield School District, Chairman A. Edlund said that the crossroads or cross road school had been built in 1940 to meet with the confection of primary pupils, but apparently this had not solved the problem as a further increase of primary pupils was expected when the school opens again in the fall and another room and teacher will be required.

Upon looking into the new educational setup during the last few years and the developments towards higher education throughout the province, the school board has decided that the Crossfield School District was not in a financial position to carry on a program to develop Crossfield into an educational center, by joining a School Division the Crossfield School District would have the advantage of being in a position to provide the educational center for the community which it has expected from a large School Division has far greater facilities in raising the necessities than a small School District, to mention nothing for room for expansion along the lines of education and the means for our children to have the opportunity of obtaining that high standard of education which is not expected from them in these days of rapid changes and developments.

OBITUARY —

Mrs. W. M. Cross

As we go to press, we learn with regret of the death of Mrs. W. Cross, which occurred on Wednesday of this week after illness for a few weeks.

Mr. Cross was a member of the community, a grocer, particularly those who carry on a large quantity of the work. The information to be given in addition to the regular information carried on the statements.

It is now considered time to grade the wool, complete returns, and to issue cheques covering the payment of the bonus. Therefore, it has been decided payment will be made to growers on or after November 15th.

Local News

Flying Officer and Mrs. Lorne Sharp returned to Crossfield on Wednesday evening to return to be posted to Calgary in September.

Mrs. Estelle and daughter, Elaine, Mrs. Marion and daughter, Beryl, were visitors to the city this Thursday and Friday of this week.

Quite a few nice trout have been caught out west. Steve claims the distinction of having caught the largest one, either 2 lbs. or 32 ozs.

Amery and Sons shipped in approximately 500 head of cows and calves on Friday. They are mostly of Hereford breed.

Some of the local horse race fans took in the races in Calgary last weekend. Most made their money bought oats.

Mrs. William McCaskill had the misfortune to fall and break her hip last Friday. She was taken to the hospital in Calgary by St. Boniface Ambulance. With her a speedy recovery.

Miss Gladys Fraser left town on Wednesday of this week for Brantford, Ont. Miss Fraser has accepted a position as a worker in a war project.

Amongst those celebrating birthdays this coming week are Chas. Fox on the 18th; Ned Bannister on the 19th; Iva Farnham on the 21st, and Gordon Wood on the 24th.

Fight Lt. Lambert, who has been spending the summer days furrowing in town with his sister, Mrs. E. Banta, left to rejoin his squadron in Quebec on Wednesday evening of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McDonald left on Monday to spend a few days in the Edmonton district, also visiting their daughter Gladys, who is busy marking departmental examination papers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jim Cornell, spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. M. Huston. They report too much rain in the Coronation district.

Miss Marion Huston left town on Saturday last for her new post in the Bank of Commerce at Ponoka. Miss Vicki McMillan, taken Miss Huston's position at our local bank.

Week-end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cornell were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sharp of Athabasca. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sharp and Mr. and Mrs. Cornell and daughter of Edmonton; Mr. and Mrs. Les Atkinson from Trail, B.C. and Dorothy with her husband, Deneberry.

Pte. Clarke McMillan, who has been taking an officer's training course at the East, was home yesterday morning to pay a few days with his parents here. Clarke brought his skates and left his bathing suit down East.

We think the weatherman has more to look forward to than can attend to properly. We are crying here in southern Alberta they are crying for rain. In some places near Medicine Hat, rain wouldn't help the crops.

An aeroplane from Shepard made a forced landing in McCaskill's field last week. After being repaired, the plane which was not damaged took off, but crashed inside the Purvis' farmyard, having not had enough altitude to clear the telephone wires.

Local News

Mrs. E. Devine is helping in the post office during Mr. Mossop's absence.

Clarence Havens shipped a carload of nice, fat cattle this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mustard have left for a holiday trip to the mountains.

We hear that Geo. Ainscough and family have moved off their farm and now reside in Calgary.

Donald J. Smith of Crossfield, has enlisted in the Air Force and reported for duty on July 7th.

Mrs. Lambert is spending a vacation with her daughter, Mrs. E. Banta, in town.

Fight Lt. Lambert is spending a vacation with his wife in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Mossop and grandchildren, Audrey and Ethel Devins, are holidaying at Sylvan Lake.

Mrs. Dewey Casey and daughter Sheila, have been holidaying at Sylvan Lake.

Edward Moyers left on Wednesday morning for a visit with his brothers in Montana.

The inspector of weights and measures was in town on Thursday, giving the local weighing scales a check over.

John Hehr has sold another eight head of fat cattle to Harvey Adams of Calgary.

Miss Beatrice Setton of Winnipeg, is visiting her parents in town, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Setton.

Mrs. Lois Christ and Mrs. Stanley Switzer were Calgary visitors on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McMillan, Vida and Gladys Fraser returned from the Yukon Lake after having a two weeks' holiday.

Fight Officer Frank Mair left Thursday for the East after an embarkation leave. Frank expects to be in England in the near future.

Capt. Don Cameron is back home again. Don finds it hard to talk English after talking Cree and Gaelic all last week at the Stampede.

Mrs. Mrs. Huston and Marion drove to Ponoka on Saturday, where Mrs. Huston accepted a position with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

A number of the young people of this town attended the young people's show at Carstairs on Tuesday night.

Rev. and Mrs. Howey were visitors to Carstairs on Tuesday and attended the funeral of Mrs. Ing, wife of Rev. Ing, formerly of Carstairs.

Nurse Winnie Tredaway returned back to duty on Sunday after spending a three weeks' vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tredaway.

Miss June Patmore returned back to duty last week after spending a vacation period with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Huston.

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The stock sweeps that have been made at the school during the spring and summer, will be demonstrated.

**Federation of Agriculture
Will Meet in Lethbridge**

Study of labor supplies and farm commodity prices, agriculture's two most pressing problems, will be the main topics of the meeting of delegates representing the 52 member organizations of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture in Lethbridge, July 22.

Donald Gordon, chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ross, executive secretary, will be in attendance. In addition to delegates, several hundred farmers from various parts of the province are expected to attend.

C.P.R. Saves Rubber With New Machine



HOWIN above, with the safety

guard removed from the knife

for this picture only, to illustrate

the operation of the cutter, is a

new machine developed at the

Canadian Rubber Co. Ltd. in the

Anglo-Canadian Rubber Co. Ltd.

Shops in Montreal as part of a

programme for reclaiming rubber,

later phase of the company's

domestic tire conservation cam-

paign. The machine prepares worn

and burst sections of rubber hose

from air and signal connections

to be put back into service. The

process is simple, the sections are

spliced with the aid of a malleable

iron adapter and the

reclaimed product meets all safety

regulations.

In the

short

time

the

programme

has

been

in effect five and one-half tons of

rubber have been saved with

30 air and signal connections

and 100 sections of hose reclaimed

to make up that total.

According to H. B. Bowen,

chief of motive power and rolling

stock, the programme will save

30 per cent. In the

first three months of 1943, 64

pieces of company rolling stock

— with locomotives, passenger

equipment, freight and work cars

included in that total.

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Picobac
It does taste good
in a pipe!
GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Our Russian Ally

SINCE HITLER INVADED RUSSIA on June 22, 1941, the war on that front has at all times occupied a place of prominence in the daily news. In June, 1940, the world was still in the grip of the gloom of this momentous struggle was observed, and the celebration was marked by a spirit of optimism and confidence on the part of Russia and her Allies. When Hitler sent his armies into Russia, it appeared for a time that he might be able to repeat the rapid conquest he had made in many of the countries of Europe, and his boast that Russia would be defeated in six weeks, was not taken lightly. To the surprise of Hitler and the whole world, the German armies were turned back, and after two years of fighting Hitler's position in Russia was very far removed from the victory which he so confidently expected.

Germans Are Driven Back Some of the most dramatic and heroic incidents of the war have taken place on the Russian front, and all free people have been impressed with the magnificent way in which the people of the Soviet Union have worked for the defense of their country. In the early part of the campaign, the Germans occupied the fertile Ukraine, and drove to within sixty miles of Moscow. The arrival of winter, and the determined opposition of the Russian armies, saved that city. Later, at Stalingrad, one of the most crushing defeats of this war was dealt the German forces, and they have also been driven from the Caucasus, whose rich oil fields played such an important part in Nazi strategy. As the second anniversary of Hitler's attack on Russia was observed, Germany's position there was precarious, while in spite of the great losses which have been inflicted upon her, Russia's strength was increasing steadily.

Friendship Is On Firm Basis Out of the desperate struggle through which Russia has passed, has come a new understanding and a firm friendship between that country and the Allied nations. Before the war Russia had at times been depicted as an enigma in the world's political picture. The war has brought her into close contact with Great Britain, the United States and others of the United Nations, and has given rise to a basis for understanding and community of action now, and in the post-war period. When Russia was attacked, Premier Churchill, in the British House of Commons, said: "The Russian danger is our danger and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men in every part of the globe." The extent of Allied help to Russia has been well known, and has been gratefully acknowledged by the people of the Soviet Union. When the war is won, we may be proud to have fought as Allies of such steadfast and gallant people.



LIST OF APPOINTMENTS
The following airmen have recently been commissioned in Canada it was announced by Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters:

L. J. Fischer, Saskatoon, Sask.
A. S. Colbridge, Galt, Arthur, Ont.
F. A. Hodge, Toulo, Man.
R. V. Williams, Brandon, Man.
G. V. Harty, Weyburn, Man.
L. S. Schibbly, Belmalt, Sask.

EVERYBODY WONDERS
I know that seeds
Grow up from seeds,
But where do all
The bugs that crawl
Among my radishes and peas,
And chew my lettuce, come from,
please?

How do you know the very min-
ute?

My garden has some green shoots
in it?

Unusual Weather

Britain Suffers From Cold Weather In The Month Of May

Severe weather gave the Lake District a miniature winter in May. During the first 10 days the greatest snowfall, the heaviest rainfall, the worst floods and the most destructive frost this year occurred. Tyne-side had not known for 75 years anything like the severe snowstorms that covered the district thickly. Mid-Wales also suffered. Fields for miles around in the Dolgelly area were converted into lakes, roads were impassable and houses were flooded. A fierce gale uprooted trees. In the Wensleydale children brought out their sledges. The Isle of Man had its first May snow in living memory. Gales of great force which swept Southern England did less damage than was expected.—London Times.

It is a good idea to let any cake made with corn syrup remain in the oven for about five minutes after it has finished baking and after the heat has been turned off.

Keeps Them Busy

Agents In Spanish Town Watch Gibraltar For Ship Movements

On a lazy summer afternoon, the agents of warring nations can be seen sipping drinks at the Bar National, the Bar Belmonte, or on the terraces and balconies of the Hotels Iberia and Sevilla in 72-year-old La Linea—Spain's youngest but most unusual wartime town.

They always seem to have one eye on the Bay of Gibraltar. When they see anything of interest in the bay, some walk briskly to the telephone booths, some head for the telegraph offices, some jot down notes, and some go for another drink.

La Linea is little more than 1,000 yards from the British frontier of Gibraltar. It once was just an adjunct to nearby San Roque. The wartime boom has increased its population to 52,000, including some 4,000 Portuguese and the "rock lizards" or natives of Gibraltar.

The town enjoys a climate similar to that of southern California and its beauty is enhanced by the blue Mediterranean.

Because of its location a keen observer in La Linea easily can detect movements of all merchant vessels and warships and planes arriving at and departing from Gibraltar. The Axis nations have been quick to utilize this advantage by sending agents who report the movements to them.

Each of the major warring powers—Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Italy—have as many as 20 agents at La Linea most of the time. Besides keeping watch on Gibraltar, they can talk to workers returning from the fortress. And they can watch each other.

Thousands of La Linea's workers commute daily to Gibraltar, Algeciras or Tarifa.

The town has a city hall, military barracks, frontier guards' houses, customs house, courthouse, post office, many two- and three-story buildings and a few new four-story structures. It is an attractive town.

Its women are pretty, with large black eyes, dark Spanish complexions and graceful movements.

The town is trying to claim many famous sons. However, Pedro Cruz Herrera, the painter, is fast becoming one of Spain's most celebrated artists.

Britain Takes Action

Black Market Offenders In Britain Get Heavy Sentences

There is in Britain no black market in food as there is in many European countries, where there are regular black market prices for many goods, and illegal dealers interfere seriously with supplies to the legitimate market.

But there are some "black market transactions" in Britain—sales at illegal prices of goods not acquired through normal distribution channels. Although small in volume, these dealings are treated very seriously by the government, because of the possible effects upon civilian morale. This is particularly so where food is concerned.

The main steps taken against the black market in food have been as follows: First, the Ministry of Food's enforcement organization has been strengthened by the appointment of additional inspectors. Second, the penalties which the courts can inflict have been increased. In 1942 an order was issued increasing the maximum term of imprisonment from three years to 14 years.

In addition, unless there are special circumstances, the court must impose a fine equal to the profit which the offender has derived from his offense. The fine is not limited to the amount of the profit; a further \$20,000 (\$4,000) or three times the illegal price demanded for the goods, whichever is the greater, may be added.

Third, all traders in foods must be licensed by the Ministry of Food, and in serious cases the license is withdrawn. This provides a powerful deterrent to would-be tempters inside illegal distribution. Retailers had been subject to licensing since the beginning of the war, but since August, 1941, wholesalers also have had to be licensed. The general policy is to grant licenses only to those who were established in the food trades before the war.—Financial Post.

IS KEPT BUSY

Lord Beaconsfield, former governor-general of Canada, is one of Britain's busiest peers. He serves on many committees and leaves his Sussex home at 8 o'clock each morning for London where he has a full time job as director of French welfare.

Railway fares in South Africa have been increased by 15 per cent. Soldiers and children under 16 are exempt.

Keeps Them Busy

Agents In Spanish Town Watch Gibraltar For Ship Movements

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HOME SERVICE

VITAMINS ARE IMPORTANT PART OF DIET TODAY



Eat right-feel right



The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

CANADA'S OFFICIAL FOOD RULES
CEREALS AND BREADS—One serving of whole wheat bread daily or 4 to 6 slices of Canada Approved Bread, whole grain bread, etc.

MILK—Adults—1 pint. Children under than 1 pint. And some CHEESE, as average 1/2 pint.

FRUITS—One serving of tomatoes daily, 1/2 a citrus fruit or tomato or citrus fruit, fresh or serving of other fruits, fresh, canned or dried.

VEGETABLES (In addition to portions of whole wheat bread daily)—Two servings daily of carrots, turnips, leafy greens, etc., and frequently raw.

MEAT, FISH, EGGS—One serving of meat, fish, or meat substitutes, liver or kidneys, once a week.

EGGS—Four to 4 eggs weekly.

Eat these foods first, then add other foods as you wish.

Small source of Vitamin D such as liver oil is essential for children, and may be advisable for adults.

The Fly Pest

Is A Serious Menace To The Family's Health In The Summer

If every housewife in the land could find a common housefly magnified one hundred times its natural size, she would feel horror and disgust she would never eat while there was one of them around the place. For the fine invisible hairs revealed by the microscope, hairs that clothe its feet, legs and underparts, are found to be alive with germs and contaminated with unpalatable impurities. Their feet are equipped with sticky pads to enable them to cling to such places as walls and ceilings. Imagine the trail of dirt and disease a sufficiently powerful microscope would show! Diseases thus carried and spread by the common housefly include typhoid fever, dysentery, summer complaint, tuberculosis and cholera. The housefly is also suspected of transmitting infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis).

Grave Danger To Babies

There is probably no greater source of danger to a baby than the disease germs collected in the wanderings of the housefly and transported to the foods and persons of its innocent victims," says a well-known medical authority. The housefly will carry on its feet, legs and body, and in the alimentary canal, the hideous germs causing typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, arteriosclerosis and other diseases. These organisms may be deposited in the food, because flies are fond of all manner of food, and would do so readily because they are active insects, travelling extensively and fitting about from place to place with rapidity. They will, therefore, perch on any surface that comes in contact with them, and deposit disease germs on everything they touch. When we ponder over the source from which flies come and their filthy ways, we realize that it is all right to live in a kitchen or a dining room any longer than it is absolutely necessary to kill them."

A house fly moves its wings backward and forward 330 times per second.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

HEMORRHOIDS

2 Special Remedies

by the Makers of Mecca Ointment
Mecca Ointment Remedy No. 1 is for Protruding Bleeding Piles, and is sold in Tube, for external use. Mecca Ointment Remedy No. 2 is for External Itching Piles. Sold in Tube, and is sold in Tube. Call Price 50c. Order by number from your Druggist.

STOP the ITCH of Insect Bites-Heat Rash

Quick relief from itching of insect bites, heat rash, athlete's foot, eczema and other external skin irritations. Contains camphor, camphor, salicylic acid, D. D. D. Preservative, Glycerine, Salicylic Soothes Irritation and quickly stops intense itching. Price 50c. Order by number from your Druggist.

For the MODERN KITCHEN

WAXED TISSUE
Presto Pack

For the convenience of housewives, Presto Pack is a new, fine, waxed tissue.

It is a fine, strong, white tissue, and is ideal for use in the kitchen.

It is a good, strong, white tissue, and is ideal for use in the kitchen.

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LAND DETERIORATION

Warning Given That Best Canadian Farms Are Less Productive

In his evidence before a recent meeting of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Canadian Legion, Dr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Experimental Farms, said with reference to land deterioration in Canada, that, aside from the brown soils of Western Canada and an all too small percentage of particularly good farms both in the East and in the West, it was safe to say that Canadian soils were deteriorating. That was especially demonstrated in the light, drifting soils of Western Canada, which had been taken out of cultural agriculture as soon as possible, regrassed, and made available permanently for community pastures.

But deterioration occurred in every province. Water erosion, which was becoming all too prevalent in some parts of the West, was ever present under Eastern conditions. Marginal soils were becoming sub-marginal. Moving sub-marginal soils were becoming a menace as had already been demonstrated before the Committee. What was even more disturbing was that Canada's good soils were gradually declining in yield in spite of better varieties of all kinds of crops which had been made available by Canadian plant breeders, and in spite of the ever increasing use of commercial fertilizers.

Canada was fortunate in having climatic conditions which did not allow as rapid deterioration as in the United States where approximately 30,000,000 acres of agricultural land has been reduced by erosion; 70,000,000 acres severely damaged, and nearly 100,000,000 acres completely damaged. Nevertheless, in Canada, experienced farmers and professional agriculturists could take a person to lands which were substantially good but where the yield had dropped to the point of being unprofitable in production, for example, the enormous deterioration of the splendid marsh lands of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and some of the finest lands in western Ontario which, because of loss of organic matter and the disturbance of balance of the mineral elements, had now ceased to be productive on a profitable basis.

Corrective measures for all these were possible but would not take place until there was a definite national conservation policy. Basic to all this stocktaking must come a soil survey of a reconnaissance nature which would definitely set aside lands more suitable for profitable agriculture. Then the more detailed soil surveys must be made of all other agricultural lands where problems in production existed. The cost of production was basic to profitable farming. The classification of soils of proper type as an indication toward maintaining proper fertility and health was essential for any rehabilitation or settlement program. Existing soil surveys in war competition either on Canadian or export markets could hope to survive only on the better soil types.

Use Any Means To Carry On Work



—R.C.A.F. Photo
Far from the modern equipment of the R.C.A.F. stations they worked on in Canada, these maintenance men of a Canadian fighter unit in Alaska use any available means to carry on their work as speedily as possible. LAC A. J. Coonan of Stratford, Ont., acts as a hangar "stand" for LAC Don Harper of Stouffville, Ont., while LAC Fred Mottashed of Simcoe, Ont., works from the comparative stability of a pile of boxes.

Puzzled Many People

Just What Initials Describing Distinctions Recently Conferred Really Mean

The King's Birthday Honours, issued a few weeks ago, conferred several honors that have somewhat puzzled many people. We have been asked to explain the meaning for example of C.B.E., O.B.E. and M.B.E.

All of these distinctions indicate membership in the British order of Knighthood known as the Order of the British Empire. The Order of the British Empire was instituted by King George V in 1917 and is conferred on both men and women for services rendered to the Empire at home or abroad. There are two divisions of the order, military and civil, and each division consists of five classes or ranks.

First class—Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (G.B.E.) and Dame Grand Cross (D.B.E.)

Second class—Knight Commander (K.B.E.) and Dame Commander (D.B.E.)

Third class—Commander (C.B.E.)

Fourth class—Officer (O.B.E.)

Fifth class—Member (M.B.E.)

In the case of the first two classes, men are known as Sir and women as Dame.

The late Sir Edward W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. There is now no Canadian of the first class of this order.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Quite A Difference

Germany's Four Freedoms Not Like Those Of United Nations

New York.—The "Four Freedoms" enunciated by President Roosevelt and adopted by other United Nations leaders are free from special religious freedom from war and fear.

The Berlin Radio broadcast Germany's "Four Freedoms", crediting their authorship to Propaganda Chief Goebbels. These are:

Freedom from Jewish world domination.

Freedom from the murderous system of Bolsheviks.

Freedom from capitalist exploitation.

Freedom from Anglo-American imperialism.

Hard To Imagine

But Wheat Shortage In The Future Is Not Impossible

Few people today realize that wheat, for so long the Cinderella of agriculture, unwanted in the quantities made annually available from the farms, is rapidly assuming its normal place as the single most important cargo grown. The evidence accumulates that existing surpluses will quickly disappear, and it is not by means out of the control of the wheat-growing countries. What that would mean in terms of war strategy can better be imagined in a wide variety of uses, Litchfield said.

King Greets War Correspondents



Wearing the white naval uniform, King George holds an informal reception for war correspondents at Allied headquarters in North Africa. The monarch is shaking hands with Drew Middleton of the New York Times. Fourth from right is Clinton Green, International News Service correspondent in North Africa.

New Radio Gadget

Static Neutralizer Has Been Tested And Found Effective

Invention of a radio static neutralizer has been announced.

This was disclosed as leaders in American science and industry search gathered at Akron, Ohio, to dedicate the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. research laboratory built and equipped at a cost of \$1,325,000.

P. W. Litchfield, board chairman, said the static elimination device is expected to be pressed into immediate service by the armed forces for airplanes, warships and motorized equipment.

The device, which, Litchfield said will combat both atmospheric and man-made radio interference, is expected to be available to the public after the war.

In one test the device, so compact it can be built into any radio set, eliminated interference from a 25,000-watt spark so effectively that it was possible to tune in a radio program from Europe.

Also expected to come into general use after the war is a new plastic, which, scientists believe, may compete with rubber and even leather in the manufacture of shoes.

The plastic, named polyflex, can be vulcanized like rubber and thus serve as a substitute for rubber in a wide variety of uses, Litchfield said.

Gift From Britain

A Two-Handed Sword To Be Presented To Stalingrad

Tom Beasley, 83, England's oldest sword-maker, has been invited to forge the two-handed, four-foot sword which the King will present to Stalingrad as a token of the British people's admiration for that Volga city's resistance to the German siege.

Beasley started at the sword-making trade at the age of eight. His most noted product, probably was "The Flame," the unusual red blade fashioned to the order of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

The silver parts of the Stalingrad sword will be wrought by Cpl. L. G. Durbin of the Royal Air Force, one of the leading young British silver craftsmen.

Russia's GARDENS

The Moscow radio said that 10,000,000 Soviet workers and office employees planted their own vegetable gardens this spring. The total area of individual and community gardens in Soviet Russia was estimated at 1,000,000 hectares (2,471,000 acres).

WHAT A HOLIDAY

Could he please have a three-day pass, asked Cpl. Leslie Victor—so he could recover from his 10-day furlough? He scrubbed floors of his family's new home the first five days, he complained, and the last five he labored as a volunteer fighting a flood at Kansas City.

SETLED FOR THREE

The R.C.A.F. army broke one of its rules for this rookie—on his first day, Army regulations call for a soldier's full name, but the replacement centre settled for Charles Cleve Juelich. His full name: Karl Werner Rudolf Samui Ben Jonas Israel Charles Cleve Juelich.

King Greets War Correspondents

Very Much Alike

Russians And Americans Have A Great Deal In Common

Russia is not a land of beards. I have seen more beards in New York in the few days I've been back here than during the 20 months I lived in the Soviet Union, states Eddy Gilmore.

Russia is a land of boots. Everybody wears boots who can find them. And this is a very sound idea because Russia is very cold.

"Russians, as Lieut. Gen. Malinovsky, the captor of Rostov, said to us in a little Cossack schoolhouse on the banks of the Don, 'are a lot like Americans'".

Russians like life. Americans like life. When Russians have a party they have a party. They start them early and they close them late.

Russians like to make speeches and express themselves just like Americans do. They are very fond of telling jokes.

As a race, Russians are very far from having an inferiority complex. They think they're pretty good and, if you go to the record, you know they are.

Russians are beautifully cruel people. I mean by that when they need to get tough they get tough, and they do it with beautiful disdain. And again I point to the record—there is no fifth column in Russia, and I don't think there will be one.

As a race I think they are the most hospitable people I know and I come from the deep south where we deal in that commodity, also.

The people of the Soviet Union are very musical. They like Americans—like all kinds of music. Hot, sweet and symphony. They like to dance. Russians are very emotional. The one big difference between Russian and American people is the depth of Russian sadness.

One time on a Volga steamboat I was listening to a fellow named Mischa play a piano. He played it delicately. He played it bluntly. He played it fast and he played it slow. But it was always a sad piano.

No One Escaped

Even Children Were Massacred In Lidice According To Report

Czechoslovak sources asserted that the Nazis killed all of the inhabitants of Lidice, Czechoslovakian mountain town, in the massacre which followed the assassination of a German officer a year ago.

German official reports had claimed that only the men were executed and that the women and children had been sent to German concentration camps. Underground sources said, however, that all of the 400 villagers were slain.

FISH FOR BRITAIN

Fisheries Minister Bertrand announced that Canada will supply the United Kingdom with 8,000,000 pounds of frozen fish in 1943—twice as much as sent in 1942.

Armorers Adopt A Pet



Two armorers out for a walk found a long-legged caribou calf stumblng over the Aleutian tundra near the R.C.A.F. base where they are stationed. The calf, bawling lustily, was brought back to camp and became the pet of the armament section. LAC Emil Newstrand of Nakusp, B.C., rigged a feeder from a ketchup bottle and the rubber bulb of an eye dropper. Here he starts "Minerva's" lunch assisted by Cpl. Elmer Berry of Hamilton, Ont. (centre) and Cpl. Bill Swanson, Vancouver. In the background LAC W. A. Westlake, Ingersoll, Ont., and LAC Ed. Paul, North Bay, Ont., pause to watch operations on their way to instal guns in a fighter aircraft.

JUST SIMPLE WOMAN

Pleasure To Cook For Madame Chiang Kai-Shek Says Chef

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, beloved wife of China's great war leader, who has firmly cemented the deep bonds of friendship between China and Canada through her recent visit to the Dominion, is a woman of simple and plain eating habits for whom "it is a pleasure to cook," says Percy Alderman, stellar Canadian National chef. Alderman, who prepared and Madame's meals during her recent trip from New York through Canada to Ottawa and back to the United States.

Madame Chiang is a dainty eater, Chef Alderman says, and "knows good food and appreciates good cooking." The Canadian National chef found that China's first lady prefers either steak (when obtainable) or chicken as her main course and "believe it or not," gets just about as much enjoyment out of a good cup of coffee as she does from a cup of her own special tea. Madame Chiang brought her own tea along with her on her special Canadian National Railways car which served as her "home on wheels" during the Canadian trip and it was brewed for her by Chef Alderman. She had coffee for breakfast and coffee for dinner, drinking tea only in the afternoon.

In preparing the menu for one dinner Chef Alderman was at a loss to know Madame's preferences. Finally, he submitted a tentative menu in which he had tacitly included rice in two forms. The menu was immediately approved as it included steak and Alderman had been "tipped off" in advance that Madame has a fondness for good steak and chicken sandwiches. Madame's dinner menu was: Grapefruit Canadian National; relishes; rice-chicken soup; "medium" steak and mushrooms; green buttered asparagus; carrots a la C.N.R.; rice oriental; cantaloupe, Canadian cheese and coffee.

Not In Public Eye

Wife Of Field Marshal Wavell Is Now India's First Lady

Lady Wavell, who as the Vice-Regal of India virtually will be queen to 400,000,000 people, is one of the least publicized wives of Britain's leaders.

During peace time or war she can be found at the right hand of the Field Marshal. When he was in Africa she was in Cairo directing welfare organizations. She now is in India.

She likes people, is a keen rider and a fine musician. They have been married 27 years and have three daughters and one son.

HISTORY CONTEST

Prize-winners among 13,000 average-a-day school children in a history contest on Russia's heroic class of the present "patriotic war" were rewarded with airplane trips to Stalingrad.

Wide Diversity Of Peoples Comprising The Population Of The Far-Flung British Empire

(By Colonel Walter Elliot, formerly Secretary for Agriculture in the British Government, in the BBC Press Service)

DID you ever stop to think that both the Goddess Venus and the Prophet Moses, if they were alive today, would be inhabitants of the British Colonial Empire, and going about on British passports? It is only another way of saying that both the Island of Cyprus, which was the birthplace of Venus, and Trans-Jordan by Palestine, the burial-place of the Prophet Moses, are in that widely spread system of the British Empire.

That is one corner, and only one, of the Colonial Empire. The Dominions are the Dominions, and their history is a matter of daily knowledge. The colonies are a different grouping, with different problems altogether. Far less is known about them, either in Britain or in the rest of the world. Why is this?

In the first place, because of their tremendous diversity, both in size, in location, and in civilization. There is no setting in which you can bring them all together. Gibraltar is a colony, a fortress and nothing more; Jebel-el-Turk—it's name means the Hill of the East Turk—was given to the Rock it stands on when it landed there so many centuries ago, to overthrow the Christian kingdoms and begin the Saracen conquest of Spain. Nigeria in West Africa is a colony, seven times as large as England, with a population of 20,000,000 souls.

The five territories of East Africa are colonies, covering 1,000,000 square miles from the Indian Ocean to the high central plateau—"White Man's country", as Theodore Roosevelt called it—the backbone of Africa. They muster more than 12,000,000 inhabitants. They could hold 50,000,000. It is a far cry from there to the Bahamas and Bermuda. Or again to the Falklands, off South America; with 2,000 people and 600,000 sheep—or farther south still, the Antarctic island of South Georgia—glaciers, rocks, and snow—a meeting point for the South Atlantic whalers.

The differences in civilization are even more striking. I have spoken of Palestine, where you may walk across from an Arab market-place and hear a symphony orchestra—refugees—no, settlers, from Prague or Berlin, playing the most beautiful and intricate of modern music. Again you know the happy peaceful, old-established islanders of the Caribbean—to which Americans have recently come, as neighbors, to strengthen the United Nations' defence with their sailors and their marines. But in the African lands, no great distance eastwards along the Equator, nature is raw and cruel, and the Zembo of torture, slave-trading, and endless wars are things of yesterday.

It is not till you have travelled in inland West Africa and seen the change from massacre to peace, that you realize what a boon law and order can be to a country. It is easy enough to laugh at the white man in the tropics, particularly the Britisher, and his passion for clean clothes and for games.

But the fifth hole of the golf course at Benin is on the site of the old tree of Sacrifice there, and when the troops marched in, there were bodies on that tree in every stage of decomposition; and things had been done to them that made the hardened soldiers turn their heads away. Men who had been there told me; still active, upstanding, men.

All that rich tropical region is swarming with the jet black negroes of the forests and the rains, the cheerful, humorous, gleaming West Africans, with a gift for gorgeous color in dress unequalled anywhere in the world, and the raw material of jazz music peculiarly unique out of thousands of differences that one can say from the white-robed, dignified, East Africans, whose features show the long connection with Arabs and Arab blood, and whose phrases and bearing link them across the seas with India, even with China—the whole range of the East. There is nothing Eastern about West Africa. It is one of the reflexes of life to find a place where there is an almost conscious touch of circus in all pomp and grandeur, and where the potentates have such tremendous and obvious titles as the Alike of Abeokuta—or the Owo of Awa. The blameless clerks of Whitehall have to cope with both East and West and North and South, and go home to sleep at night in Surbiton or Upper Tooting.

All this is administered by men on the spot sent out for the job—a Governor. In the small colonies he rules directly with a committee of officers. In the three B's—Bermuda, Ba-

ham, Barbados, the local inhabitants have legislatures and majorities over the officials and can and will hold stubbornly to their views in spite of all the central authority can do. In the large colonies he works both through deputy administrators and through the local kings and chiefs. The kings and chiefs rule their own lands, and in many cases to a very large extent, their own affairs. We are feeling our way towards the best association of world affairs and local administration. Nobody pretends we've got it right yet.

Except in the Mediterranean, the Governor had a handful of troops, locally raised; a few white officers; no white regiments. The West African Frontier Force, and the King's African Rifles, for instance, five battalions in all, were all that guarded, against both internal disorder and external aggression, the whole group of the West African colonies—with 11 frontiers, all paper, and 20 to 30 millions of a population. And the whole French African Army on the other side of the world of about 100,000.

These countries are open for trade with the whole world and their trade was steadily growing. In fact, one aspect alone was opening up the larger units every year, more and more, and at a multiplying rate. This was the automobile—not so much the private car, as the autobus. The herald of progress was the primitive truck; with benches, perhaps a hood; and men and women, bags, bundles, weapons, babies, more bundles, more bags, yells, squeals, red dust, exhaust bangs and gasoline stenches.

The black man prospers—because the bus brings the road and the road brings the traffic; and all this belongs to the country itself, and the country folk, as the railway train never can do. The machine can never be the servant of man and not his master.

The story is not all good; and there have been mistakes in development in the Colonial Empire, just as elsewhere. One of these dangers lies certainly in pushing to extremes the desire not to interfere with native ways of life—the philosophy of native kings—"indirect rule".

Above all, it has been preached during the last 50 years that the worst of crimes was "militarism", a policy of "arming the natives". In the Far East this ended by leaving a peaceful and rapidly improving society quite inadequately defended against the armored fanatic State which was coming into existence in modern times.

No doubt we spent too little on guns and too much on butter, to prove Goering's famous phrase, but we hope we shall not make that mistake again.

All these achievements were carried out, in the midst of a thousand other pre-occupations, by the unwarred island of Great Britain. We think that the fortresses we built—Gibraltar, Malta—have been useful to the cause of freedom; that the lands we have developed—West Africa, East Africa—have some lessons in government, in the interworking of black and white, that may be of interest to the world; that the City of Refuge we helped to make, in Palestine, has saved some 400,000,000 souls, not enough, from hell.

We are conscious enough of where we have gone wrong; and have had it driven home to us, in Singapore and Malaya. But, by and large, we say the work is a fact that any nation might be proud of. And the development which has brought it so far, since 1660, is not nearly exhausted yet; and that, too, we bring forward when we come to the table of the United Nations.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES
Germans are grabbing up all the English grammars from districts bordering the North Sea and the Channel, according to a news report. The idea behind the confabulation is to prevent the people of these localities from learning English and thus being able to compete with us in carrying on our invasion of the continent.

Quite a far cry from the confidence of a couple of years ago when the Nazis were studying English in readiness for the conquest of Britain—

Winnipeg Tribune.



Chief Engineer

Proved Its Value

Soldiers Made Use Of Gaelic Language To Outwit Nazis

The cruelest of war has a way of revealing unexpected virtues. In the booklet, "The Highland Division", Eric Linklater tells how the 4th Cameronians countered the German practice of tapping their forward telephone cables by conversing with their platoon-posts in Gaelic.

There is also the story of the three men of Ballachulish who owe it entirely to their knowledge of the language that they are not now prisoners of war. They had been captured in June, 1940, during the British retreat, but had managed to escape while being taken across France to Germany.

They were recaptured, but by pretending to be refugees, by speaking to each other only in Gaelic, and by pointing to a spot in the north of Russia when the Allies were attacking the enemy's artillery fire the commanding in Europe had no effect upon Canadian weather.

One war agricultural production committee in Ontario was advised in all seriousness by an anxious farmer to get these airplanes out of the air.

They, in their opinion, were causing the rain.

An Indian prophet with some honor even in his own country declares that nature is sending rain in order to halt production and rest the land. The soil is becoming exhausted, he argues, with too much cropping and nothing put back, so nature is forced to delay a hand. Still others declare that dry and wet periods go in cycles and that the peak year for precipitation is this rainy era.—Farmer's Advocate.

PROTECTS INNER TUBES

Old tires condemned to the scrap heap are good for several thousand miles of additional travel when inner tubes are protected with a cotton cord "jacket" developed by a tire and rubber company. The jacket fits around the tube, protecting it against chafing by the broken stings.

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HOME ACCIDENTS

Accidents at home can be prevented with a few little precautions. Stairs should be finished in light shades. Coloured stairs particularly should be painted with an edge to white to increase their safety.

DRIVES OVERHEAD CRANE

Girl Is Doing Fine Job In Australian Munitions Factory

A girl trapeze artist is now flying through the air with the greatest of ease in an Australian munitions factory. She drives an overhead crane, and is so sure-footed among machinery in the heights that it gives other girls confidence to follow her. She has already trained a dozen girls, none of whom had ever before seen an overhead crane controlled by electric power.

This pre-war trapeze artist is one of many Australian girls who are taking men's places in armament factories. Few women who can work in the heights are few. Another trapeze artist is a girl from Wangaratta who had been climbing windmills all her life; and a third is a motor-cycle salesgirl who has travelled all round Australia.

R.C.A.F. "Bath House" - - Aleutian Style



Until Canadian ingenuity and general "scrounging" ability could gather enough materials for a bath house on their advanced R.C.A.F. base in the Aleutians, Sgt. Jimmy Chapman of Weston, Ont., found it profitable to operate a "U-Bath" concession by chiseling the top off an empty fuel drum and providing water of varying degrees together with soap for his clients. The customer in this picture is Sgt. D. D. Harris of Vancouver.

Belgians Have Established A Fishing Post On British Coast And Give Scientific Training

In May, 1940, Belgian fisherman "invaded" and subsequently "annexed" a small fishing post on England's Chichester coast; the English inhabitants of the tiny port post say they "adopted" the Belgians for their dogs. The Belgian fisher folk came, anyway, in scores of craft and brought their wives and families with them. It took a little time to settle the "invaders" and find them suitable accommodation but the Belgians, with sturdy independence and a super-abundance of self-help, turned every obstacle into an opportunity and soon formed themselves into a self-contained and friendly colony on British soil.

Tradition has it that Belgian fishermen are among the finest in the old world. In Ostend, head port of the Belgian peacetime fisheries, there was a School for Fishermen, where boys from thirteen to fifteen years of age were taught fishing scientifically, and at sixteen were required to pass a fairly exhaustive examination before passing out and being allowed to become a member of a fishing craft. When the Belgian fishermen were forced to leave their country they had no time to collect their School with its valuable instruments, charts and general teaching apparatus.

But the School staff managed to escape and the next thing was to try and recreate the Belgian School for Fishermen on British soil.

The Belgian Government in London gave its practical blessing to the plan for re-establishing the School, and the Principal, M.C. De Deyen, assisted by a staff of six professors and instructors, with M. De Ligne, Belgian ambassador, a warrant to his pals. All three threw themselves down in the scrub. The mine blew up, but the men escaped unharmed. The moist jungle air, it appeared, had affected the mechanism sufficiently to delay the explosion for just those few moments that made all the difference.

Sergeant W. O'Neill has since been awarded the D.C.M.—not for stepping on the mine, but for killing single-handed 12 Japanese whom he met on another jungle foray—London Call.

The Admiralty and the Board of Trade helped with some equipment; most of it was improvised by the principal and his staff, working night and day for weeks creating instruments, charts, nets, scientific apparatus, and even making the benches and desks at which the new generation would have to work. Local folk also lent a hand, supplying wool bits of metal, parts of old nautical instruments, rope, old nets, indeed anything to help their "invaders" to start up again.

The aim of the school is two-fold: the education of boys from the age of thirteen to become efficient members of the crew of fishing vessels; and special courses of training for the more ambitious boys who wish to take the official examination for Mate or Extra-Master in fishing ships, or as an Engineer for motor machinery up to 500 h.p.

There are five departments of study: navigation, including seamanship, meteorology, nautical instruments, maritime law, signaller, and of course of course of science. Students pass tests in the use of sextants, chronometer, compasses, mirrors, sounding devices and chart reading. General branch deal with mathematics, Flemish, English, French geography, history and hygiene, which includes

first aid at sea. Engineering includes the construction, parts, and working of any type of marine motor up to 500 h.p., knots, splices and rigging; net making and repairing. In all five sections discussion is bi-lingual—in Flemish and English.

One of the most fascinating departments of the school is the section containing models of every type of vessel in all parts of the world, and shore signal lamps of various countries, also a series of 24 ship models which are placed out on a chart showing a large stretch of sea, not only teaching navigation, but, what is most important in congested areas, the rule of the sea road.

Just As Amusing

Postscript In Letter Gave British M.P. Real Good Laugh

One of the British delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Association tour of eastern Canada is R. C. Morrison, Co-operative and Labor member of the British House of Commons for North Tottenham—one of the London seats.

At a reception held in the chambers of Speaker Thomas Vian of the House of Commons, he told a little story about one of his constituents. She wrote, he said, to tell him her mother and sister were coming to London for the summer, and asked if he could arrange for them to get into the zoo instead.

Then she added a postscript—and this is the part Mr. Morrison chuckled over: "P.S.—If this is going to be any bother to you, just forget about it. I'll take them to the zoo instead."

A Flower Show In Simple Embroidery



7354 by Alice Brooks

"Plant" these bright flowers on your clothes, napkins, scarves and towels—and make them last! A large variety of realistic blossoms is included in this design—they can be joined to a border on the cloth. Pattern 7354, 7355, 7356. 10 cent. Each. Pattern 7357, 7358, 7359. 15 cent. Each. Pattern 7360, 7361, 7362. 20 cent. Each. Pattern 7363, 7364, 7365. 25 cent. Each. Pattern 7366, 7367, 7368. 30 cent. Each. Pattern 7369, 7370, 7371. 35 cent. Each. Pattern 7372, 7373, 7374. 40 cent. Each. Pattern 7375, 7376, 7377. 45 cent. Each. Pattern 7378, 7379, 7380. 50 cent. Each. Pattern 7381, 7382, 7383. 55 cent. Each. Pattern 7384, 7385, 7386. 60 cent. Each. Pattern 7387, 7388, 7389. 65 cent. Each. Pattern 7390, 7391, 7392. 70 cent. Each. Pattern 7393, 7394, 7395. 75 cent. Each. Pattern 7396, 7397, 7398. 80 cent. Each. Pattern 7399, 7400, 7401. 85 cent. Each. Pattern 7402, 7403, 7404. 90 cent. Each. Pattern 7405, 7406, 7407. 95 cent. Each. Pattern 7408, 7409, 7410. 100 cent. Each. Pattern 7411, 7412, 7413. 105 cent. Each. Pattern 7414, 7415, 7416. 110 cent. Each. Pattern 7417, 7418, 7419. 115 cent. Each. Pattern 7420, 7421, 7422. 120 cent. Each. Pattern 7423, 7424, 7425. 125 cent. Each. Pattern 7426, 7427, 7428. 130 cent. Each. Pattern 7429, 7430, 7431. 135 cent. Each. Pattern 7432, 7433, 7434. 140 cent. Each. Pattern 7435, 7436, 7437. 145 cent. Each. Pattern 7438, 7439, 7440. 150 cent. Each. Pattern 7441, 7442, 7443. 155 cent. Each. Pattern 7444, 7445, 7446. 160 cent. Each. Pattern 7447, 7448, 7449. 165 cent. Each. Pattern 7450, 7451, 7452. 170 cent. Each. Pattern 7453, 7454, 7455. 175 cent. Each. Pattern 7456, 7457, 7458. 180 cent. Each. Pattern 7459, 7460, 7461. 185 cent. Each. Pattern 7462, 7463, 7464. 190 cent. Each. Pattern 7465, 7466, 7467. 195 cent. Each. Pattern 7468, 7469, 7470. 200 cent. Each. Pattern 7471, 7472, 7473. 205 cent. Each. Pattern 7474, 7475, 7476. 210 cent. Each. Pattern 7477, 7478, 7479. 215 cent. Each. Pattern 7480, 7481, 7482. 220 cent. Each. Pattern 7483, 7484, 7485. 225 cent. Each. Pattern 7486, 7487, 7488. 230 cent. Each. Pattern 7489, 7490, 7491. 235 cent. Each. Pattern 7492, 7493, 7494. 240 cent. Each. Pattern 7495, 7496, 7497. 245 cent. Each. Pattern 7498, 7499, 7500. 250 cent. Each. Pattern 7501, 7502, 7503. 255 cent. Each. Pattern 7504, 7505, 7506. 260 cent. Each. Pattern 7507, 7508, 7509. 265 cent. Each. Pattern 7510, 7511, 7512. 270 cent. Each. Pattern 7513, 7514, 7515. 275 cent. Each. Pattern 7516, 7517, 7518. 280 cent. Each. Pattern 7519, 7520, 7521. 285 cent. Each. Pattern 7522, 7523, 7524. 290 cent. Each. Pattern 7525, 7526, 7527. 295 cent. Each. Pattern 7528, 7529, 7530. 300 cent. Each. Pattern 7531, 7532, 7533. 305 cent. Each. Pattern 7534, 7535, 7536. 310 cent. Each. Pattern 7537, 7538, 7539. 315 cent. Each. Pattern 7540, 7541, 7542. 320 cent. Each. Pattern 7543, 7544, 7545. 325 cent. Each. Pattern 7546, 7547, 7548. 330 cent. Each. Pattern 7549, 7550, 7551. 335 cent. Each. Pattern 7552, 7553, 7554. 340 cent. Each. Pattern 7555, 7556, 7557. 345 cent. Each. Pattern 7558, 7559, 7560. 350 cent. Each. Pattern 7561, 7562, 7563. 355 cent. Each. Pattern 7564, 7565, 7566. 360 cent. Each. Pattern 7567, 7568, 7569. 365 cent. Each. Pattern 7570, 7571, 7572. 370 cent. Each. Pattern 7573, 7574, 7575. 375 cent. Each. Pattern 7576, 7577, 7578. 380 cent. Each. Pattern 7579, 7580, 7581. 385 cent. Each. Pattern 7582, 7583, 7584. 390 cent. Each. Pattern 7585, 7586, 7587. 395 cent. Each. Pattern 7588, 7589, 7590. 400 cent. Each. Pattern 7591, 7592, 7593. 405 cent. Each. Pattern 7594, 7595, 7596. 410 cent. Each. Pattern 7597, 7598, 7599. 415 cent. Each. Pattern 7600, 7601, 7602. 420 cent. Each. Pattern 7603, 7604, 7605. 425 cent. Each. Pattern 7606, 7607, 7608. 430 cent. Each. Pattern 7609, 7610, 7611. 435 cent. Each. Pattern 7612, 7613, 7614. 440 cent. Each. Pattern 7615, 7616, 7617. 445 cent. Each. Pattern 7618, 7619, 7620. 450 cent. Each. Pattern 7621, 7622, 7623. 455 cent. Each. Pattern 7624, 7625, 7626. 460 cent. Each. Pattern 7627, 7628, 7629. 465 cent. Each. Pattern 7630, 7631, 7632. 470 cent. Each. Pattern 7633, 7634, 7635. 475 cent. Each. Pattern 7636, 7637, 7638. 480 cent. Each. Pattern 7639, 7640, 7641. 485 cent. Each. Pattern 7642, 7643, 7644. 490 cent. Each. Pattern 7645, 7646, 7647. 495 cent. Each. Pattern 7648, 7649, 7650. 500 cent. Each. Pattern 7651, 7652, 7653. 505 cent. Each. Pattern 7654, 7655, 7656. 510 cent. Each. Pattern 7657, 7658, 7659. 515 cent. Each. Pattern 7660, 7661, 7662. 520 cent. Each. Pattern 7663, 7664, 7665. 525 cent. Each. Pattern 7666, 7667, 7668. 530 cent. Each. Pattern 7669, 7670, 7671. 535 cent. Each. Pattern 7672, 7673, 7674. 540 cent. Each. Pattern 7675, 7676, 7677. 545 cent. Each. Pattern 7678, 7679, 7680. 550 cent. Each. Pattern 7681, 7682, 7683. 555 cent. Each. Pattern 7684, 7685, 7686. 560 cent. Each. Pattern 7687, 7688, 7689. 565 cent. Each. Pattern 7690, 7691, 7692. 570 cent. Each. Pattern 7693, 7694, 7695. 575 cent. Each. Pattern 7696, 7697, 7698. 580 cent. Each. Pattern 7699, 7700, 7701. 585 cent. Each. Pattern 7702, 7703, 7704. 590 cent. Each. Pattern 7705, 7706, 7707. 595 cent. Each. Pattern 7708, 7709, 7710. 600 cent. Each. Pattern 7711, 7712, 7713. 605 cent. Each. Pattern 7714, 7715, 7716. 610 cent. Each. Pattern 7717, 7718, 7719. 615 cent. Each. Pattern 7720, 7721, 7722. 620 cent. Each. Pattern 7723, 7724, 7725. 625 cent. Each. Pattern 7726, 7727, 7728. 630 cent. Each. Pattern 7729, 7730, 7731. 635 cent. Each. Pattern 7732, 7733, 7734. 640 cent. Each. Pattern 7735, 7736, 7737. 645 cent. Each. Pattern 7738, 7739, 7740. 650 cent. Each. Pattern 7741, 7742, 7743. 655 cent. Each. Pattern 7744, 7745, 7746. 660 cent. Each. Pattern 7747, 7748, 7749. 665 cent. Each. Pattern 7750, 7751, 7752. 670 cent. Each. Pattern 7753, 7754, 7755. 675 cent. Each. Pattern 7756, 7757, 7758. 680 cent. Each. Pattern 7759, 7760, 7761. 685 cent. Each. Pattern 7762, 7763, 7764. 690 cent. Each. Pattern 7765, 7766, 7767. 695 cent. Each. Pattern 7768, 7769, 7770. 700 cent. Each. Pattern 7771, 7772, 7773. 705 cent. Each. Pattern 7774, 7775, 7776. 710 cent. Each. Pattern 7777, 7778, 7779. 715 cent. Each. Pattern 7780, 7781, 7782. 720 cent. Each. Pattern 7783, 7784, 7785. 725 cent. Each. Pattern 7786, 7787, 7788. 730 cent. Each. Pattern 7789, 7790, 7791. 735 cent. Each. Pattern 7792, 7793, 7794. 740 cent. Each. Pattern 7795, 7796, 7797. 745 cent. Each. Pattern 7798, 7799, 7800. 750 cent. Each. Pattern 7801, 7802, 7803. 755 cent. Each. Pattern 7804, 7805, 7806. 760 cent. Each. Pattern 7807, 7808, 7809. 765 cent. Each. Pattern 7810, 7811, 7812. 770 cent. Each. Pattern 7813, 7814, 7815. 775 cent. Each. Pattern 7816, 7817, 7818. 780 cent. Each. Pattern 7819, 7820, 7821. 785 cent. Each. Pattern 7822, 7823, 7824. 790 cent. Each. Pattern 7825, 7826, 7827. 795 cent. Each. Pattern 7828, 7829, 7830. 800 cent. Each. Pattern 7831, 7832, 7833. 805 cent. Each. Pattern 7834, 7835, 7836. 810 cent. Each. Pattern 7837, 7838, 7839. 815 cent. Each. Pattern 7840, 7841, 7842. 820 cent. Each. Pattern 7843, 7844, 7845. 825 cent. Each. Pattern 7846, 7847, 7848. 830 cent. Each. Pattern 7849, 7850, 7851. 835 cent. Each. Pattern 7852, 7853, 7854. 840 cent. Each. Pattern 7855, 7856, 7857. 845 cent. Each. Pattern 7858, 7859, 7860. 850 cent. Each. Pattern 7861, 7862, 7863. 855 cent. Each. Pattern 7864, 7865, 7866. 860 cent. Each. Pattern 7867, 7868, 7869. 865 cent. Each. Pattern 7870, 7871, 7872. 870 cent. Each. Pattern 7873, 7874, 7875. 875 cent. Each. Pattern 7876, 7877, 7878. 880 cent. Each. Pattern 7879, 7880, 7881. 885 cent. Each. Pattern 7882, 7883, 7884. 890 cent. Each. Pattern 7885, 7886, 7887. 895 cent. Each. Pattern 7888, 7889, 7890. 900 cent. Each. Pattern 7891, 7892, 7893. 905 cent. Each. Pattern 7894, 7895, 7896. 910 cent. Each. Pattern 7897, 7898, 7899. 915 cent. Each. Pattern 7900, 7901, 7902. 920 cent. Each. Pattern 7903, 7904, 7905. 925 cent. Each. Pattern 7906, 7907, 7908. 930 cent. Each. Pattern 7909, 7910, 7911. 935 cent. Each. Pattern 7912, 7913, 7914. 940 cent. Each. Pattern 7915, 7916, 7917. 945 cent. Each. Pattern 7918, 7919, 7920. 950 cent. Each. Pattern 7921, 7922, 7923. 955 cent. Each. Pattern 7924, 7925, 7926. 960 cent. Each. Pattern 7927, 7928, 7929. 965 cent. Each. Pattern 7930, 7931, 7932. 970 cent. Each. Pattern 7933, 7934, 7935. 975 cent. Each. Pattern 7936, 7937, 7938. 980 cent. Each. Pattern 7939, 7940, 7941. 985 cent. Each. Pattern 7942, 7943, 7944. 990 cent. Each. Pattern 7945, 7946, 7947. 995 cent. Each. Pattern 7948, 7949, 7950. 1000 cent. Each.

SUBSTITUTE FOR KAPOK
The common milkweed is now being cultivated on a small scale in Canada under the aegis of the National Research Council. The leaves and stalks of this weed contain a percentage of crude rubber, and the floss from the seed pods can be used for various purposes as kapok, an East Indies product.

The first lighthouses in English waters were placed at the Nore in 1782.

QUEER TRIBES EXIST IN PARTS OF INDIA

About 20,000,000 People Are Living Under Most Primitive Conditions

A traveller in India reports the existence of some 20,000,000 people in India who have never heard of Mahatma K. Gandhi, and probably don't care. They live in a mountainous belt that stretches across the country between Bombay and Calcutta, practically divided into two populous north and south areas, their own vast area, even with the 20,000,000 people, having great, sparsely populated tracts where they live under the most primitive conditions. Some have made contacts with Hindus who "converted" them to Hinduism, with unfortunate results for the converts, who, after adopting that religion and customs, deteriorated, and are treated as untouchables anyway.

An English missionary named Verrier Elwin, and a British official named W. W. Grigson, explored some of this area recently and tried to do something for them. Mr. Elwin penetrated the territory on an elephant, and the inhabitants fled in terror at sight of the first white man they ever saw. They live in mud huts, have a language of their own and are unable to talk with other tribes. Some of them are no further than the sign-leaf stage. The tribes are Balbas, Murias, Khonds and some other kinds. Until late in the last century the Khonds practiced the rite of human sacrifice. They attribute all disease to spirits.

If the All-India Congress gets dominion over them it would be interesting to know how they plan to raise the status of these aboriginal natives.—*St. Thomas Times-Journal*.

Most Important Asset

Italy's Transportation System Depends Almost Wholly On Electric Power

We have not heard much yet about air attacks on Italy's transportation system, but it is at once Italy's most important asset and its most vulnerable feature. Upwards of 4,000 miles of Italy's main line railways, and forty per cent of her secondary lines, are electrified. You can travel in electric trains from the French frontier around the whole coast line of Italy. The industry is almost a single large department, and the country's economy depends on this transportation, because Italy has no alternative power to electricity, and today with Germany's promised supply of a million tons of coal a month fallen months behind, it is more vital than ever that Italy should preserve her hydro-electric system intact.

That system is the biggest of any country in the world today. The production in 1938 was seven hundred and fifty-one billion kilowatt hours, which is more than five times all the electric power produced by water, oil, coal and gas in the United States in 1940. Production has increased greatly since the war began, and a large number of new generating stations have been opened. Some of these have received attention from the Allies' bombers, but at present they have not feed into the overall transportation system of the country has not yet been revealed. It is known, however, to the British authorities that the electrification of the Italian railways enabled Rommel to get reinforcements through to Libya and Tunisia. If the main centres of the system could be destroyed from the air, the whole nation would be thrown into confusion.—Montreal Star.

MADE IT EASIER

Two Gurkha soldiers, who had volunteered for service with India's sky troops, asked an N.C.O.:

"From what height are we supposed to jump?"

"Five hundred feet" was the reply.

"Nothing doing," they said, "it's too high. Can't we try from 300 feet?"

The N.C.O. explained that from such a low height there was a danger of the parachutes not opening in time, and the Gurkhas broke into smiles.

"Oh, that's different," they said, "We get parachutes, do we?"

A FLEXIBLE WORD
War restrictions have at least shown a number of motorists how well they can get along with a car such as they "simply couldn't get long with any longer" in peacetime. What a flexible word "necessary" is.

Some of the earliest glaziers used by posters were colored glasses containing copper or iron.

Long coast Peru has climatic variations that match the range from the equator to the poles. 2523

R.C.A.F. Fliers Meet Japs In Aleutians



—R.C.A.F. Photo.

Pilots of a Royal Canadian Air Force fighter unit operating in the Aleutians have lived up to the slogan which hangs above the front door of an American fighter pilot mess, shown in the upper picture. The American fighter command has recognized the Canadians' qualities after their participation in daily bombing and fighter sweeps over Kiska. In the lower photo, beside one of their Kittyhawk fighters, are three members of an R.C.A.F. squadron. Left to right: Pilot Officer G. R. Blair, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Warrant Officer W. D. Peacock, Noranda, Que., and Flight Sgt. J. Y. Sabourin, Montreal.

Has Sense Of Humor

General Wavell Sent Clever Reply To Army Private

Wavell's sense of humor may be of advantage to him in his new post (Viceroy of India). The industry is due to a large degree to the contributions of the Indians, who depend on this transportation, because Italy has no alternative power to electricity, and today with Germany's promised supply of a million tons of coal a month fallen months behind, it is more vital than ever that Italy should preserve her hydro-electric system intact.

"It's true I've one eye only,

My side has but one, too.

So he looks east and I look west.

When we want a better view."

So the viceroy will have to look north and south, as well as east and west, in his new post. It is not one which any person need envy him.—Toronto Star.

INSIDE A TANK

It may surprise many people to learn that it is not hot inside a tank. It is often cold. The reason is that suction fans are used to cool the engines and the air for these fans is drawn through the crew's quarters. There is a continual draught.

The water level in the Great Salt Lake in Utah varied more than 18 feet between 1851 and 1940.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Hard Hit By War

Printing Industry In Britain Is Having A Tough Struggle

Before the war the British printing industry employed about 270,000 people. In July, 1942, the number was down to 170,000. A further 20,000 is expected to be withdrawn for essential work by the end of 1943.

In view of this, says Walter L. Hayes, the position of the commercial printing industry in Britain today can best be described by saying that it is just holding its head above water.

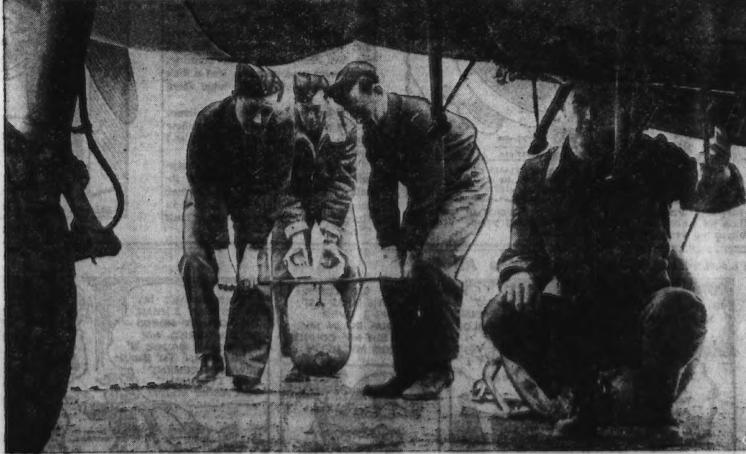
Decrease in volume of printing makes paper problem less acute in Britain.—Printer and Publisher.

WELL-DRESSED SKIPPER

Men of the British corvette Azalea, busy saving survivors in mid-Atlantic, were astonished to see a man climb aboard wearing a spotless collar and kid gloves. His timbers over his shoulders. He was the skipper of a torpedo merchantman and had spent seven hours on a raft.

More than 53,000 houses were damaged and 3,200 demolished as a result of enemy air raids on Belfast during 1941.

Getting A 300-Pounder Ready For Japs In Kiska



Front L. Sunstrum, Ottawa, on the other end of the bar. Leading Aircraftman H. C. McInosh, of Gibson's Landing, B.C., balances the tall fin. Under the belly of the aircraft crouches Corporal R. E. Kelett, of Montreal, waiting to assist in the final coupling.

Caves In Gibraltar

Excavations Of Royal Engineers Have Revealed Chambers Of Rare Beauty

The work of mankind is puny in comparison with the immense silent activities which nature carries out in secret through periods of time that cannot be reckoned even in centuries. So it is with a deep sense of humility that the onlooker gazes at the dazzling stalactite formations recently unearthed by the tunnellers of the Royal Engineers during excavations at Gibraltar.

One reaches the caves through a hole in the floor of a recently blasted tunnel, and then through a narrow aperture, which had to be widened to admit any but the slimmest man. From there one slithers with the aid of a rope across a narrow ledge, where one false step might be fatal, to the first and smallest of five chambers. The onlooker sees calcite formations of all shapes and sizes—red, grey, brown, gleaming white—which increase in grandeur and delicacy the farther he proceeds.

A short climb leads to the second largest chamber, one hundred feet long, twenty wide, and fifty high.

There is a collection of massive stalactite pillars; the whole floor is encrusted with a sparkling white crystalline film. From here onwards the divisions between the chambers are artificial. They are usually composed of a grill of tall, delicate pillars. Even more remarkable is the third chamber, whose rock formations are of a ghostly forest. In this chamber are found the fairy-like "stalactites" which are hollow and give a musical, glass-like ring when tapped.

But the fourth chamber is the most remarkable of all. Not only is it surprising for size, beauty, and formation, but at the end of a narrow passage lies a 40-yard long lake of clear fresh water. The bottom of this lake is covered with calcite from which stalagmites rise up to water level. Glittering, crystal encrustation has formed all round the edge of the lake.

The lake is crossed on a precarious raft; two handsome pillars guard the narrow water lane which leads out from it to the sea and the outside world. It is almost impossible to give the faintest impression of this wonderful subterranean world, which dwarfs both the imagination of the human artist and the skill of the human workman.—From London Call-

ing.

AID FROM COLONIES

The colonies have contributed more than \$23,000,000 (\$123,000,000) towards the cost of the war. Oliver Stanley, colonial secretary, said. In addition \$3,000,000 (\$36,000,000) have been loaned to the British government free of interest.

SAVED CHURCH BELLS

The Swedish newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet, said inhabitants of Nazi-occupied Estonia had succeeded in hiding a number of church bells to keep them from being confiscated and melted down for German war industries.

SEPARATED FROM HOMES

Psychologists say that the many children evacuated from vulnerable areas resented the separation from their homes. Minor delinquency and truancy were symptoms of this feeling.

AIRWOMEN LEARNING SKILLED TRADES

Are Replacing Airmen In Many Places In The West

Swiftly now, as more and more airwomen are learning skilled trades in the R.C.A.F., they are replacing airmen on stations throughout No. 2 Training Command, R.C.A.F. The airmen are either remustering to aircrew or doing jobs considered unsuitable for women.

No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, Macdonald, Man., provides a typical example of this replacement work. Since the arrival of airwomen parachute riggers and fabric workers on the station, all airmen with the exception of the sergeant in charge of the section and two corporals have been replaced by the girls in blue. At least one of the airmen replaced is now an Air Member overseas, and it is known that two others have been posted to an isolated West Coast unit where airwomen have not, as yet, been posted.

Recently posted to No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, Leading Airwoman J. Dunnheath, has just replaced an airman and she is busy mending target drogues, used for machine gun practice in air firing.

The Dunnheath family are up to their ears in the war. LAW Dunnheath's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Dunnheath live at 541 Agnes St., Winnipeg, Man. Her family came to Canada from Scotland 20 years ago. Garrison Sergeant Major N. Dunnheath of Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, is her father and he has been a soldier for 42 years, serving in the Boer War, World War I and the present struggle. A sister serves in the Canadian Women's Army Corps in Ottawa. Mrs. Dunnheath is actively engaged in Red Cross and other activities associated with the war effort. There are no other relatives in Canada. In the Old Country all the relatives of the Dunnheath family are either in the forces or engaged in some kind of war work.

"My father, my sister and I all want to be posted overseas, for we feel that with all our relatives over there we could practically field a Dunnheath Regiment," observed LAW Dunnheath as she busily mended drogues in the parachute section.

Saved Civilization

People Of Russia And Britain Refused To Be Beaten

Two years ago Adolf Hitler sent his armies into Russia. The two months he boasted it would take him to capture Moscow have turned into two years. The Soviet capital is still in Soviet hands.

The easy victories he had obtained over France and Low Countries had gone to his head. A better student of history would have known that the Russians had never been conquered, that if Moscow were taken, they would fall back and keep on fighting, that whatever the odds in equipment they would defend their country to the last man.

While the Germans and Russians have been locked in this death grapple, the British and Americans have had time to organize and train armies and equip them for assaults on the Nazi rear and flanks.

The Russians who had died in this greatest of all campaigns have bought time for the United Nations. They will be remembered along with the dogged British, who refused to be blitzed into submissiveness, as the bulwarks which saved civilization.

Another dream of world domination has beaten against Russian resistance in vain. Adolf Hitler's evil hopes are buried today with the bones of Napoleon's veterans, who, too, thought they could take Moscow in two months.—Detroit Free Press.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

VICTORY

There is some victory gained in every gallant struggle that is made.—Charles Dickens.

He that perceives makes every difficulty an advancement and every conquest a victory.—Caleb C. Colton.

Mankind is not disposed to look narrowly into the conduct of great victors when their victory is on the side of right.—George Eliot.

A heart loyal to God is patient and strong. Justice waits, and is used to waiting; and right wins the everlasting victory.—Mary Baker Eddy.

In the economy of God, no effort, however small, put forth for the right cause, fails of its effect.—John Greenleaf Whittier.

It is when the hour of conflict is over, that history comes to a right understanding of the strife, and is ready to exclaim, "Lo, God is here, and we knew it not!"— Bancroft.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Consumption of sugar in Canada totalled 898,821,008 pounds in 1942, said a written reply tabled in the House of Commons.

Air mail letters to members of the armed forces and civilians overseas now are all being carried by air, post officials said.

When Princess Margriet Francisco of the Netherlands was christened at Ottawa, June 29, the service was that of the Netherlands Reformed Church.

Naval Minister Macdonald told the House of Commons seven officers held the rank of commodore or higher in the Royal Canadian Navy.

Italy is being flooded with German war films, some dating back to the Polish campaign. The idea seems aimed at preventing Italians losing faith in the German army.

Almost 1,000 Japanese children are being educated in public and high schools in southern Alberta under a plan sponsored by the British Columbia security commission.

Dr. Karl Landsteiner, 75, noted medical research expert whose discovery of human blood groups won him the Nobel prize in 1930, died recently in New York.

Dr. Joseph Trueta, 45, of Barcelona, who developed a modern treatment of open wounds which has saved countless limbs from amputation, has received an honorary degree of doctor of science at Oxford University.

The R.A.F. may adopt the protective armor for aircraft with its flying personnel sometime in the near future, an Air Force spokesman said, commenting on the use of armored vests by United States bomber crews in European raids.

Expensive Guests

Five People Realize How Much Rats Cost The Country

The Manitoba Department of Health has issued figures which show it considers the rat an expensive luxury, says the Winnipeg Tribune. According to the figures a rat costs two dollars a year to keep in food. It is supposed that the rat population equals the human. That seems to imply that Winnipeg spends in the neighborhood of half a million dollars a year dining rodents. Rather a large cheque to pay for guests who are liable to start an epidemic at the drop of a hat.

Pretty Pinafore



By ANNE ADAMS

Keep cool... keep pretty, in this charming Anne Adams version of the pattern 4407. The scalloped lines and the pointed waist-seams make your figure look willowy; the square-cut neck is young. Use a bright, vibrant print. Make the veranda with sleeves, too!

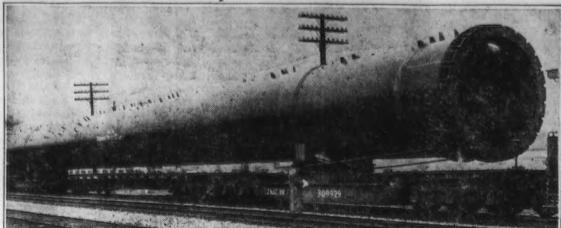
Pattern 4407 is available only in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 requires pattern 3541.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly to Anne Adams Pattern and Dress Center and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

The rabbit, now found in all parts of England, was introduced in Mediaeval times.

2523

Record Rail Shipment



Canadian National Railways photo.

The largest single unit freight ship ever carried over the Canadian National Railways, and exceeding any known previous record established by lines on this continent, is now on the Sydenham double track main line travelling from Sarnia to the Canadian synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, Ontario, moving on a five-day schedule for a distance which fast freight trains in the hours from near midnight to the past sunrise. Shown here is the structure by the Dominion Bridge Company.

Known as a "B.R. Extractor", it is a war job for a synthetic rubber plant.

It weighs 150 tons, is more than 165 feet long and 10 1/2 feet wide, 100 feet above the top of the track rail.

At the company's Lachlin plant this enormous load was placed on three flat cars, each being 100 feet long, 100 feet on the end cars, the middle one being an "idler". It was a big job in loading and after that the Canadian National engineering and operating forces had to deal with the problem of getting the load on to the train.

It is a big job in loading and after that the Canadian National engineering and operating forces had to deal with the problem of

getting the load on to the train. Because of its length and projections the tank is being moved only during the day when the maximum speed of 15 miles an hour. At curves extra precaution must be taken so that the front end will not sheet off which might injure or damage parts. The special train running this movement carries a squad of seven Canadian National men who are physically and mechanically prepared to deal with any problem which may develop while on route.

Receives Patent

Plastic Glo-Sign Has Been Invented By Regina Man

Patent for a plastic glo-sign which could be substituted for motor license plates, street and highway signs, and any other kind of metal signs, has been granted by Ottawa, according to word received recently by its inventor, Dr. A. O. Store, of Regina, Saskatchewan.

"The plastic glo-sign is indestructible," Dr. Store said. "It will glow in absolute darkness without any light reflected on it."

The sign is of one solid piece, he pointed out. The body of it can be of any color. The lettering is transparent.

"The plastic used would be safe-factory for any kind of a self-illuminating sign," Dr. Store said. "The material for it is easy to obtain."

THE NEWEST IDEA

The lads at the base post office in Ottawa, thought they'd run into everything until they opened a bag of mail addressed to the troops overseas and found it crawling with worms. The mess was caused by a damaged parcel containing a piece of damp sand and several hundred earthworms, presumably for a fisherman in uniform. Most of the worms were dead and aromatic.

Tax On Family Crest

Old Law In British Boots Revenue For Government

An Englishman with a family crest on his china or auto license plate is liable to a \$90 fine if he doesn't pay the government tax on armorial bearings.

Few people knew the tax existed until a member of parliament asked the home secretary to have it repealed on the grounds it was obsolete.

"If people want to be snobs enough to carry a coat of arms on their motor cars, let them pay for it up to the hill," said N. B. Golle (Con., Warrington). "But the tax should be removed from such things as old family plate."

What makes the tax so unpopular among persons who know about it, is that any crest, not just one's family's comes within its scope. In fact there probably are quite a few "guilty" Canadian servicemen about the country with crested family heirlooms they bought as souvenirs in antique shops.

The year before the First Great War the tax brought the government about \$360,000. Last year it netted only \$105,500.

The Bulgarian port of Varna was the most popular resort on the Black Sea before the war.

Face Many Handicaps

British Farmers Do Not Have Easy Job In Wartime

The Canadian farmer is having a tough and strenuous time these days but in comparison with the British farmer his lot is easy. In Britain normal after-nightfall chores have to be done in pitch blackness, without light visible in the barnyard or from the house or any other of the farm buildings. Night raiders flying over Britain see no light in all the expanse of towns, villages and countryside. Yet through the British farmers are milking, feeding their stock, bedding down cattle, working in barnyards and in the farm buildings; and until recently many had to do their tractor ploughing in the blackness of the night made darker by the drizzling rains and mists common to the climate.

It is not an easy thing to blackout farm buildings with all the chimneys and cracks, but it must be done, and for tractor work at night closely shielded lights that dimly illuminate a limited area in front of the machine and allow no light visible to the enemy to be used.

But there are other handicaps in farming in Britain than working in darkness. The farmers there have got accustomed to his turnip field being broken up by a tractor and noticed that the base for anti-aircraft guns had to be must work his hook-marked fields to the edge of bomb craters—big holes four to 10 feet deep and up to 20 feet across—which must be fenced in if they cannot be filled in or farmed around. One farm had more than 50 of these holes, but what hurts the farmer most is that the bombs scatter the infertile subsoil over the top soil that has taken many years to build up.

Precautions have to be taken against incendiary bombs when the grain is ripening or the straw stacked in the field. Buckets of water, sand bags, and fire beaters must be kept close at hand. If the army wants its farmhouse, the farmer and his family must take up quarters in some other place. Imported products—under headings of lumber and equipment—must be sold at fixed prices, and carry on "Coupon Farming"; that is, feed his livestock and poultry on a coupon basis, and in many instances he finds that the feeds allotted under the system do not begin to meet the minimum requirements of his stock.

The British farmer also has to pay a heavy income tax, but, in addition, if his profits for the year are above a certain fixed level, he must give up for the duration of the war exactly 100 per cent. of the surplus profit under the Excess Profits Tax. Yet his acreage on the hill has increased not only the acreage but the average production per acre. As an example of increased yield wheat in 1942 returned an average for the country of 34 bushels to the acre and oats 80 bushels.

A Close Call

Depth Charge Rips Lake Freight

In Grappling With Sub

Attacked in the night by an enemy submarine scuttling a convoy in the Atlantic, crewmen of an Ontario lake freighter told how the blast of an exploding depth charge tore off their propeller and left them adrift until taken in tow by another ship.

Her hull ruptured and barnacled from months on the North Atlantic trade routes, the dumpy little laker presented little of her peacetime appearance as she shunted up to a Canadian dock for the first time in many a moon.

"She's a mighty lucky old tub," one of the crewmen remarked. "She's watched a lot of other ships go down, but so far all she's lost is her propeller."

"With the first warning the gunners ripped off the gun cover, loaded her up and waited—but not for long. We fired on the first things that looked like a submarine—and kept right on firing. We don't know yet whether we got anything or not but if we didn't we must have come awfully close."

The men said the next thing they heard was the burst of the escort ship's depth charges and some of them almost lifted the laker's stern out of the water.

Tragedy Of War

Thousands of Children Have Never Known Any Other Atmosphere

It is saddening to think that there are children now past babyhood who have never known anything but a war atmosphere.

A child of eight, for example, may remember vaguely the time before the war, but between the ages of 4½ and 8 years he or she has grown to accept war restrictions and innovations as permanent facts.

In this connection I heard the other day what I was assured was a true story. A father was trying to describe sunrise and sunset to his little girl, how it took place, and why. "Oh," she said, "you mean it's been going up and coming down every day always—just like the barrage balloons?"—Belfast News-Letter.

New Window Screens

Made of Plastic and Admit More Light Than Wire

They won't rust, they won't wear out, they won't corrode in the salt sea air. They don't need painting, they never need mending, and a flick of the wash cloth will wipe them clean.

This isn't a housewife's day dream—it is a new kind of plastic window screen, rather lovely to look at and even lovelier to wear.

The fine plastic mesh is misty-white in tone, and the material itself is slightly translucent so that more light pours into your room than through the wire screen—New York Times.

Battle Manners

Intent On Bombing, He Pushed His Way Between Two Officers

A little bit of office merriment that occurred during the battle for the Mareth Line in Tunisia was found worthy of paying cable tolls on by one of the American correspondents.

While the battle raged, the company clerk of the Green Howards Regiment pushed his way between officers' grenade in hand.

"Excuse me, gentlemen!" he said, and lobbed the bomb into a German trench which he then proceeded to capture.

That's English, you know, and it took the fancy of the American correspondent.

But wasn't it Emerson who said: "Life is not so short but courtesy is always time for courtesy"?—Vancouver Province.

Always On The Job

Old-Fashioned Father Was Often Unjust But Never Neglectful

The Peterborough Examiner says: The modern father has resigned too many of his duties to others. The father of an earlier day was his own juvenile court, and performed the offices of judge and executioner with the greatest efficiency; he was his own truant officer and school inspector, questioning his children on what they learned, and raising the roof when they did not learn enough; he was his own Dunn and Bradstreet, his own detective agency, and his own Dorothy Dix, investigating the financial, moral and social status of the young men his daughters wanted to marry; he was often unjust, often a tyrant, often a pompous ass, but he was never negligible, and too many modern fathers are just that.

MICKIE SAYS—

"TO MAKE MONEY, YA GOTTA SPEND MONEY, AN' WHERE KIN YOU SPEND IT ANY BETTER THAN BY ADVERTISING FOR MORE BUSINESS IN THIS NEWSPAPER?"



By Fred Neher

LIFE'S LIKE THAT



"Oh, Sir! My ice cream soda man has arrived!!!"

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



IN COLD CLIMATES, CLOTHES MOTHS MAY REMAIN IN THE LARVAL STAGE FOUR YEARS. COPIE 1941 BY FERGUSON SERVICE, INC.

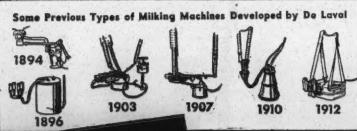
T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

AT WHAT TIME OF YEAR IS THE PLANET VENUS VISIBLE?

T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ANSWER: Planets, unlike stars, do not appear in the same position on corresponding dates of succeeding years. Venus is visible in the western sky now after sunset.

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FRIDAY, JULY 16th, 1943

Special Course at O. S. A.
Was Well Represented

One hundred and fifty young men and women representing as many junior live stock, grain and poultry clubs in the area attended a special course last week at the O. S. A. Scholarships, each of the value of \$75.00, were awarded to the following:

Laura Storch, Morrin, wheat clubs; Cecilia Dunlop, Calmar, swine clubs; Frank Hummel of Castor, beef calf clubs; Frank Pawlowski of Vilna, oat and barley clubs; Anna Belle Webb, Acme, dairy calf clubs.

The scholarships apply on the cost of a regular course at the O. S. A.

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In every sense of the word, the banks are servants of the people. Lord Macmillan wrote in the Royal Commission report of 1933: "The mechanism of finance is a delicate one; the confidence upon which it is based is a slow growth, but it may be destroyed over-night, and those to whom is entrusted responsibility for the welfare of the people must proceed with caution in the adoption of changes."



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